The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1154.

Saturday, March 3. 1739.

No 1152.

To the Four False Patriots *who are at present imploy'd in* Abusing *the* People *of* Britain.

Gentlemen,

SHOULD have thought myself under an Obligation of making some Apology for this unexpected Address, if your own Conduct did not furnish me with a Precedent for my manner of writing, as well as with Reasons for writing to you at a Time when you take the Liberty of addressing your Libels to him against whom they are levelled, I may surely take the Freedom of representing to yourselves the Course in which you are engaged, the great Injustice you are guilty of in your Proceedings, and the unhappy Consequences which may, and which in all Probability will attend them.

It is most certain, that among all the Subjects relating to Politicks, there is not one which affords a more copious common Place, than that on which you have taken upon you to declaim. I mean the Reason of making Peace or War. Of this we are nor more certain from Reading and Reason than from Experience. In the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, some, who called themselves Patriots, opposed the *Spanish* War; and some, whom all the World have allowed to be Patriots since, put an End to that War; when some, who stiled themselves Patriots then, did all they could to keep it open. In King *Charles* the First's Time we had a *French* War, which was very indifferently carried on by those who were the Authors of it, at the same time that it was vehemently decry'd by all who were not the Authors of it. In King *Charles* the Second's Time the Nation was exceedingly divided about the *Dutch* War. In the Days of King *William*, those who called themselves Patriots inveigh'd against such as were for a War, and awhile after impeached such as had made Peace. Under Queen *Anne* we had a great many Grumblers against a glorious and a successful War; and at the Close of the Reign the whole Nation grumbled at an inglorious and unsafe Peace. Since then it is certain that we have never carried on any War, or injoy'd any Peace, without grumbling. From all which I conclude, that Men of your Disposition, who are resolved never to acknowledge any thing to be right which is done by an Administration in which you have no Share, cannot be much at a loss to find Arguments to mislead the People, having such Choice before you of Arguments used by your predecessors; and, which is still more, used with success. You ought not therefore to be over vain of being at the Head of a clamourous Party, since you are thereby risen no higher than others rose before you; and Clamour is no more an Argument for you, and those who follow you, are in the right, than it was that they were so; which, that they were in all the Cases before stated, even yourselves will not allow. But, you will say, what is this to the Purpose? Why really, Gentlemen, a great deal; you have unaccountably christen'd the Clamour you have raised; the Voice of the People; and from hence you very ingeniously infer, that he who endeavours to shew how groundless your Clamour is, becomes thereby an Enemy to the People. It is therefore of very great Consequence to shew you, in the Face of the People, that the Fact is false, and that whatever Clamour you may raise, every *English*man is at Liberty to examine the Ground of it; otherwise the Cry of a Faction might be made the Supreme Authority in a Country where we boast of Freedom.

But, Gentlemen, that I may not appear to act as you do, that is, to state Things in a particular Light, and then assume such a Stating for a Demonstration, I will go on to shew, that it is very probable from your own Conduct, that you have nothing in View but raising and keeping up a Clamour. Instead of doing Justice or coming at Truth. First of all, Gentlemen, you as warmly, positively, and dogmatically condemned the Convention at which you now Rail, before you saw or were acquainted with its Contents, as you have ever done since; and, I beg Leave to add, on the same Pretences; so that it is manifest you had them ready prepared; and therefore, all the World must agree, that the Convention did not give rise to them, unless you would have all the World believe that you are Prophets as well as Politicians; to which I object, that allowing you to be factious will do the Business as well; and, according to the old Rule in *Horace*, Supernatural Assistance is not to be introduced where absolute Necessity does not require it. You were resolved not to be pleased with the Convention; you declared this, and now you say you are not pleased with it. Where is the Miracle? or where is the Reason of this? Why should the People believe in your Prejudices? or why must your Humour be stiled, as it is by the Author of last *Saturday's Common Sense*, the Genius of the Nation?

No Man in his Senses could doubt that, when once it was known a Convention was signed and ratified between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, it would be censur'd and decry'd, nay ridicul'd and despis'd by a certain Set of Men. But sure no Man of Reason could suspect, that what they or you, who are their Chiefs, say, should be of such a Weight as to render it criminal for any Man to oppose you; and yet this is what you aim at; high Words and hard Names are the great, the sole Support of your Cause: You never treat any Man fairly who offers to enter the Lists with you. You treat him as the Heathens did the Primitive Christians; you dress him up like a wild Beast, and then you set your Dogs at him. You charge others with deceiving the People, yet you never prove it; you deceive them yourselves in the Face of the Sun. You alledge that the Administration hath taken no Care to procure from the *Spaniards* an Acknowledgment of their illicit Captures, and yet you own that a certain Sum is stipulated to be paid by *Spain*: Is this for lawful Captures? You every Day insinuate to the People, that Searching Ships on the high Sea is or will be agreed to by the Administration. On what Authority do you say this? You alledge, that the Rights of the *British* Subjects, which are already settled by Treaties, and pointed out by Resolution of Parliament, are submitted to Plenipotentiaries, at the same Time that you know, that it is subject to those Treaties, and with a View to those Resolutions, that these Plenipotentiaries are to treat; and that therefore it is simply impossible they should violate the former, or deviate from the latter. But no matter what becomes of the Fact, if your Sayings can raise a Disturbance, your End is answer'd; and by that Time the Fact comes out otherwise, you will have invented something else to say: For we may rest assured your fruitful Imaginations will annually teem with Chimeras, 'till either you have frighted the People into a War, or the Ministry out of their Places. Then all will be hush again; Things will resume their former Natures; War will be a Plague, and Peace a Blessing.

But, Gentlemen, consider, if you go on at this rate, consider, that the People, for whom you pretend so much Concern, will never be in such a Condition as that they may safely ingage in a War, or ever have it if in their Power to reap the Benefits of Peace. If you make it your Business, as for many Years you have done, to spread Disaffection at Home, and to represent us in a despicable Light Abroad; if you threaten the Goverment, and excite Disturbances among its Subjects, How shall Debts be paid? How shall Taxes be taken off? How shall the regular Troops be reduced? How can the Publick Expence be lessen'd? Or how can we appear formidable to our Neighbours? You tell us that *Divide & Impera* is an execrable Maxim; I think I may say almost every Week, and yet you practise it more constantly than you declaim upon it, I mean as far as you can practice it. You do all you can to divide us, that you may govern us; if ever you do, pray God you may not destroy us! which, without Breach of Charity, we may suspect from such as will not let others save us. But, Gentlemen, would it not have looked more like Patriots, if you had not begun your Clamours so early? Or, if even now you did not carry them to such a Height? Was Heat ever thought a good Ingredient in National Councils? Or is it necessary to the Publick, that every Man who speaks of it should be in a Passion? Certainly these are new Notions, and not very self-evident; we may therefore take the Liberty of doubting about them, and of wishing that you had stuck to the good old Method of telling us what you would be at, and waiting till you had been told it had been the same thing we would be at, before you called in the Secular Arm, and roared out, *To your Tents, O Israel!*

On the whole, Gentlemen, the Cause you are ingaged in must be attended with such Consequences, whether you are successful or not, as must fill you with inexpressible Concern. For, should you prevail, you will have established the worst Precedent in the World against yourselves. If Clamour must destroy one Ministry, it may as well destroy another; and in such a Case, you can be no longer safe than till the Nation produces again Men as furious, as implacable, and as ambitious as yourselves. If you should not succeed, you will not only be tormented with the Curse of Disappointment, but you will likewise be in danger from those whom you so industriously court, I mean the People, for having obliged their best Friends, much against their Will, to expose the true State of Things, and to reveal the Nakedness of their Country. They may very justly charge on you any Troubles they may meet with, any Evils that may fall upon them, since it has been entirely owing to you, that such things were not concealed as were least fit for the Eyes of Foreigners. You must not fancy that, in such a Case, your high Pretences to Patriotism would cover you; those are already more than suspected, and, in a short Time, this Cloak will be effectually taken from you. It would become you, therefore, to think of altering your Behaviour, or, in other Words, of returning to your Duty, by serving your Country effectually, without envying those who can serve it more effectually. Perhaps, if you neglect this Opportunity, it may not offer again; it cannot be long before the Eyes of your Countrymen will be effectually opened, and then it may not be so easy to obtain a Pardon, as it is at present to retreat.

R. Freeman.

To the Ignorant *and* Unwary.

WHereas one *Henry Wildfire*, an old Offender, lately return'd to *England*, and associating himself with *Nicholas Needy* and *Charles Chatter*, is suspected of having created great Disturbances in a certain famous *Assembly*: This is therefore to inform those whom it may concern, That the said *Wildfire* and *Needy*, and *Chatter*, are *Vagabonds* and *Gamesters*, who go about the Country to collect Money under false Colours, such as pretending to help People to *Places*, &c. and giving out themselves to be *great Men*; whereas the Truth is, they dare already scarce shew their *Heads*, and in a short time must actually *withdraw* themselves once more into *Foreign Parts*. It is therefore hoped that *People*, from a Principle of *Self-preservation* will beware how they *trust* them, or risk their *Characters* and *Fortunes* by keeping such *Company*.

N. B. *Nicholas Needy* is a thin pale-fac'd Man, about five Foot *eight Inches* high; and has for some Years past been term'd a most dismal-looking Fellow.

On N. A——st, *Corrector of the Press to* H——G——m *in* Fleet-street.

Of Peace and Plenty now grown sick,
The People follow dapper N——;
Who for *Subsistance* preys on *Men*,
Betraying to the fatal *Den*,
Where Hall and Will, fierce *Beasts* of Pow'r,
First *grumble* o'er them, then *devour*.
The *Jackall* does the very same,
A Creature neither *wild* nor *tame*.
The Lion's *Craftsman*, who pretends
Much *Loyalty* for his *own Ends*,
But means at bottom only that,
He on the *Offals* may grow *fat*;
As *N*—— to any *Side* had fell,
Whose *Libels* had a Chance to *sell*.

Yesterday

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France, *and another from* Flanders, *but nothing very material by either.*

LETTERS from Turky say, that Osman Bassa (Bonneval) who was just arriv'd at the Place of his Exile, is oblig'd for his Life to the Kisler-Aga, who obtain'd a Reprieve for him from the Grand Seignior after he was sentenc'd to die. The Porte seems to be afraid that Poland will declare against them in favour of Russia; and 'tis certain that the Divan and the common People are more inclinable to a Peace than ever, but the Grand Vizier oppose it. Before the Persian Ambassadors left Constantinople, they deliver'd a Memorial, importing in Substance, that, to render the Harmony between the Porte and Persia firm and solid, 'tis convenient for the Grand Seignior to resolve to yield up the Cities of Erivan and Babylon to Persia.

They write from Rome, that the Pope has dispos'd of the three Cardinals Hats that were vacant, one to the Bishop of Milan, and another to the Archbishop of Embrun; but 'tis not yet known who has the third. The Prince of Morocco, who died there lately, and was buried, according to his Desire, in a Religious Habit at the Church of St. Andrew, belonging to the Minim Fryars, was Lawrence Bartholomew, but 35 Years of Age, and the Son of Achmet Abenassar, the eldest Son of King Ismael.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, Feb. 23. *N. S.* On the 16th arrived the Montoro, Soler, from Petrasso; the Elizabeth, Ouchterlony, from Hamburgh; the Rudlow, Lang, from Bristol: On the 19th, the John and Elizabeth, Aynnard, from Dublin; and the William and Mary, Errington, from Alexandria: On the 7th sailed the Friendship, Smithson, for Salonica; the Daniel and Jenny, Dunn, for Alexandria: On the 14th, the Expedition, Balcin, for St. Remo: On the 17th, the Ann, Gely, for Alicant: On the 18th, the Mary, Champion: On the 19th, the James, Sanderel, for Cadiz; the Prince of Orange, Kaukin, for Messina: On the 20th, the Happy Jennet, Macliish, for Ancona: On the 21st, the Westmoreland, Shank, for London.

Alicant, Feb. 28. Since my last arrived the Mary, Watson; and the Lyon, Wenham, from Sicily; the Betty, Russell, from Cagliari; the Seaford, Sharne, from Leghorn; and the Radford, Simmonds, from Topsham.

Cadiz, Feb. 17. *N. S.* On the 13th arrived the Placentia, Brooks, from Malaga; and the Revenge, Gordon, from Gibraltar: On the 10th sailed the Elizabeth, Dixon, from the Levant; and the Exeter, Bartlet, for the North: On the 13th, the George and Eleanor, Waddell, for Rotterdam: On the 15th, the Mary, Lynch, for Malaga: On the 16th, the William, Love, for Seville; the Minny, Eaves, for London; the Marwood, Webb, for Bilboa; and the Nancy, Wallace, for the Levant.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Feb. 26. Yesterday sailed the Eagle Packet, Masterman, for the Groyne. Arrived the Truro and Ree, both Trim Ships, from London; the Happy Return, Emont, from Dartmouth for the Cape de Verds; the Rose, Pointer, from Portsmouth for Lisbon; the Mortier, Somers, from Dartmouth for Oporto. Remain the Prince Frederick for Lisbon, and the Townshend Packet for the Groyne. Wind South West.

Plymouth, Feb. 27. Since my last came in the Betty, Duncy, of and from London; the Robert and Sisson, Sellwood, from Amsterdam for St. Sebastian's. Several of the outward-bound Ships that sailed, as mentioned in my last, are put back, with the Wind at South West.

Dartmouth, Feb 27. Came in the Betty, Mathew, from London; the Hopewell, Wise, from Pool for Newfoundland; the St. James, Lang, for Rochelle; the John and Joseph, Bonet, for Bayone; the Mary, Sublet, for ditto, all three for Havre; the Mould, Hamilton, from Hull for Cadiz; the Samuel, Crocket, for Bourdeaux; and the Dolley of this Place, Tottershall, which sailed the 24th, bound for Ireland and Newfoundland. The Wind blows hard at W. S. W. and very foggy Weather. There are sundry Ships gone for Torbay.

Weymouth, Feb. 28. The Ships that was coming to an Anchor in Portland Road, as mentioned in my last, were the Fishers Return, Guillaume, of Brighthelmstone for Guernsey; the Golden Fleece, of and for Topsham from London, with several of the Ships that sailed out of the Road, mentioned in my former; they are all now under Sail, with the Wind at North West, and moderate.

Pool, Feb. 28. Just now sailed the Doddington, Olive, for Ireland and Newtoundland. Passed by the Mary, Robinson, from London for Maryland. Wind N. W.

Cowes, Feb. 28. On the 26th came in the Success, Spencer, for Maryland; the Tring, Dornford, for Oporto; the Agnis and Betty, Brome, for Philadelphia, all from London; sailed to the Mother Bank, the Portmerchant, Coulson, from Berwick for Lisbon; and the Nightingale, Walker, from Stockton for Bourdeaux: On the 27th came in the St. Joseph, Delaquadra, from Amsterdam for Bilboa; the Williams, Harrison, for Maryland; the Mary, Lyon, for Lisbon; the Richard and Mary, Cambes, for Figueira, all of and from London, the Guilford, Tumey, from Rouen for Swanidge; and the Eleanor, Shipman, from Havre for Newport. Sailed the Greyhound, Allaley, to Jack-o'the-Basket; the Endeavour, Holme, to the Mother Bank: and the William and Ann, Shrivel, from Arundel for Havre. Most of the Ships in this Road are preparing to Sail. Wind N. N. W.

Portsmouth, March 1. Yesterday came in the Adventure, Whale, from Bilboa for Newfoundland; and this Morning sailed the Two Brothers, Stiles; and the Providence, Gattrill, both for Rouen; the Pomeroy, Fitchet, for Havre; the Lewis, Headly, for ditto; the Willingmind, Basset, for St. Malo; and the Success, Sexton, from Chichester for Bristol.

Deal, March 1. Wind N. E. The Eight East India Ships with all the outward-bound are sailed, also the Duth Ship for East India. Remains only a Dutch Ship from Dantzick for Orders. Came down and sailed through without stopping, the Julinus and Elizabeth, Jeffery; and the Ashted, Lowder, for Jamaica; the Dorothy, Douglas, for Madeira; the Constantine, Wright, for Philadelphia; the Mediterranean, Pain, for Cork. Arrived the Fordwick, Whittan, from Seville. 'I hear nothing further of 'the Ship on the Sand, but that she is intirely 'lost.'

Gravesend, March 1. Passed by the Endeavour, Curling, from New England.

Arrived at several Ports.

The James and Lewis, Cockran, from Leghorn at Dover for Hamburgh.

The William and Mary, Spencer, from Cette at Dover for Dunkirk.

The Warren, Huddy, from Salonica at Genoa.

LONDON.

There is Advice, by the Flanders Mail, from Rome, that on the last Saturday in January died there, Sir Thomas Dereham, of Dereham Abby, in Norfolk, Bart. who was educated at the Court of the late Cosmo III. Great Duke of Tuscany, and was the Son of Sir Richard Dereham by his Cousin Frances Villiers, eldest Daughter of Robert Lord Viscount Purbeck. He was about sixty Years old, and was buried in the Church of St. Thomas, belonging to the English Nation, which was hung with Mourning. He left, by his Will, a fine Picture to the Chevalier de St. George, another to the Cardinal Corsini, a Gold Watch to Signior Acciajoli, whom he has appointed his Executor, 12000 Crowns in Bills of the Mounts of Piety, and the rest of his Effects to the College *de propaganda Fide*, for two English Students, who shall be oblig'd to go as Missionaries to England. He has also forgiven several Persons Money which he had lent them; and has made his Sister, viz Elizabeth, the Wife of Sir Simeon Stuart, of Hartley in Hampshire, Bart. the sole Heiress of all his Estate in England.

The Francis, Thomas Ley Master, bound from Bantry with Pilchards to Naples, was lost on the 11th ult. (by the Unskilfulness of her Pilot) in a hard Gale of Wind on a sunk Rock in the River Kinmaire in Ireland.

The Mermaid, Capt. Francis Seaman, belonging to Yarmouth, was lost the latter End of January last on the West Side of Melazzo in Sicily.

On Thursday Night last, about Eleven o'Clock, as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was going from the House of Peers in his Chair, passing thro' Old Palace-Yard, one of the Noblemen's Chariots accidentally back'd upon him, and broke the Chair-Top and Glasses all to Pieces; and his Highness was in great Danger of his Life, but happily receiv'd no Hurt.

His Highness afterwards went Home in the Earl of Bristol's Coach.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint —— Clarke, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; to be one of his Counsel learned in the Law.

N. B. *The Letter sign'd* C. D. *is come to Hand; and if the Gentleman will favour the Person to whom it is directed with his true Name, his Request shall be answer'd*

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	04 52	05 10

Bank Stock 144 to 1-4th. India 169. South Sea 100 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths. New ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 104. London Assurance 13 1-4th to 1-half. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 11 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to a Premium. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 128 1-half.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 1736.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1736, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March next, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

ANY Gentleman that is disposed to plant a Vineyard, may be furnish'd with the best Burgundy Plants, two or three Years Growth, by Mr. John Emtage, against St. Mary Aldermary Church-yard, in Watling-street, London.

N. B. The Plants are now out of the Ground, and will be sold very Cheap, to encourage Planting.

To be SOLD.

FINE New Gorgena Anchovies, just Imported in large Barrels, at 12 s. per Barrel.

To be seen opposite the Custom-House in Thames-street, next Door to the Shovel Ale-House.

Each Barrel contains 24 lb. of Fish.

To be Sold by Auction,

On Wednesday the 14th Day of March, and the following Days,

THE Genuine Houshold Goods, Pictures, Plate, Jewels, China, Linen, &c. and a valuable Library of Books, of Mark Frecker, Esq; deceas'd, at his late Dwelling-house in the Broadway, Westminster.

Catalogues of which will be timely dispers'd by Messieurs Chillingworth and Burnett, Upholders in the Strand.

This Day were publish'd,

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the State of Souls separated from their Bodies.

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